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JULY 26, 1788.

KENTUCKE GAZETTE,

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1788.

LEXINGTON: Printed by JOHN BRADFORD at his OFFICE in Main Street, where Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c. for this paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different branches done with Care and Expedition.

JUST OPENING

BY

THOMAS JANUARY;
At his Store, in LEXINGTON, the corner of Main
and Cross Streets, and directly opposite the Court-
house.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS.

Amongst which are,

SECOND, third and coarse cloths.
Coating and corduroy.
Shalloons, callimancos moreens & poplin.
Irish linnen.

Beaver and wool hats.

Knives and forks.

Needles and pins.

Copper sauce-pans,

Wool and cotton cards.

Pen and cutteau knives.

Pewter.

Fine and coarse-tooth combs.

Saddlery ware.

3d. 10d. 12d. & 20d. nails,

Allum, copperas and brimstone.

Tea, coffee, pepper and loaf sugar.

Wine, jamaica spirits.

Assorted china and queens ware,

with a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he proposes to sell for cash.



FOR SALE

About one thousand acres of land within six miles of Lexington; and seven hundred and fifty near B'urban court house, the titles are indisputable and, the quality equal to any in the District. Enquire of the

Advertiser proposes to establish a settlement within three miles of the upper bluelicks on the following terms, viz. one qr. of an acre lot in Town, and one five acre lot adjacent, given in fee simple gratis, to each settler with the privilege of purchasing one hundred acres on the same tract, at £30 pr. hundred, payable in cattle, sheep, and good horses or mares; one half to be paid at the time of settling, and two years credit for the balance, on the purchasers giving the land in security for the payment, the titles to be made to the lots, when the settlers oblige themselves to settle, on or before christmas next, and to maintain the settlement four years by themselves, or representatives. There will be more land adjacent, for sale provided terms can be agreed on. It is unnecessary to say any thing respecting the advantages which this place will derive from its local situation, and richness of soil, as those who wish to settle will no doubt, view it before they agree; there is a certainty of salt being made the ensuing fall at the licks, as there are several companies determined to work them.

Those who wish to settle will make application to me soon, in Lexington, and meet me in October will be fixed on for meeting on the land to view it.

Lexington, July 24, 1788. T. DAVID LEITCH

** Notice is hereby given to the members, of the Lexington Society for improvement in knowledge, that by a Resolve of said Society, of the 1st Inst. their stated meetings shall in future, be on the third Saturday in every month, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

THE FOLLOWING LETTERS left in this Office To Alen Simpson, William King, Jedediah Pullen, John Machin.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Christopher Chinn deceas'd are requested to make immediate payment, that we may be enabled to close our accounts, those that have any demand will make them known at Fayette Auguft court.

RAWLEIGH CHINN, Esq.
JOHN RANSDELL.

W A R S A W, Feb. 23.

It is reported here (but it wants further confirmation) that although the French Ambassador at Constantinople has received the imperial declaration of war, he had so managed matters as to settle a truce between the Porte and the two Imperial Courts till the end of March. If this should prove true, the hopes of the restoration of peace during the winter will revive again.

Vienna, Feb. 27. Our last advices confirm the intelligence, that after our assaults, in which we lost a thousand men, our army subdued the fortresses of New-Gradisca; and that the whole garrison, which had been reinforced by troops from Banialak, were either put to the sword or taken prisoners.

Hague, March 11. We learn that M. Caillard, Charge des Affaires from the Court of France, has demanded from the States-General, on behalf of that Court, the sum of 150,000 livres, being the estimated value of the Semillante frigate, which had been entrusted to the commander of a Dutch fleet, and was burnt the 24th of January, 1787.

L O N D O N, March 19.

Extract of a Letter from Vienna, dated Feb. 28. The operations of war are already begun bo'dily. One garrison of the Turks are already been cut to pieces. Our earliest intelligence prevents no welcome news. The Ottomans will grow desperate the Huns no less so; so that the most dreadful and uneventful operations are to be expected. It is past doubt the Emperor will shortly put himself at the head of his forces.

Extract of a Letter from Vienna, March 5.

By an edict of the Grand Signior the following prayer is to be recited four times a day by all the Mussulmen.

Creator of all the worlds, Lord of Heaven and earth; thou whose innumerable and glorious throne obscures the sun, moon and stars; thou who rulest the vast and raging ocean with as much ease as a drop of the morning dew; thou who by thy supreme power can reduce the universe to nothing: We implore the protection, succour, and help; hear us, pity us, and grant our prayers; thou formerly didst send thy prophet to give us thy holy laws and commandments; we have transgressed them; we are sinners, and this has brought down thine anger upon us; which has awakened our enemies and has caused the land of the faithful this moment to groan beneath the weight of their chariots, and their neighing horses to trample it under their feet: Lift not thine avenging arm against us; hide thy face from our sins, and turn thine anger from us; baffle the bloody projects of thine enemies and our's, render their threats in vain, reduce those infidel nations to dust, restore to thy people their former courage and confidence, and the arches of the temple of Mecca shall resound with praises and thanksgiving unto thee.'

Extract of a Letter from Vienna, March 12.

The only news relative to the war, in which we can put any confidence, is, that our troops are making a rapid progress in Walachia where they find but little resistance, owing to the greatest part of the Ottoman forces being carried towards Bohemia, Serbia and the frontiers of the Buckowin.'

March 23. We are assured that the Marquis de Noailles, Ambassador from the Court of France, to that of Vienna, is using every means in his power to avert the impending war between the Austrians and the Ottoman Porte.

The Grand Duke, with a train of much magnificence, left Petersburgh on Jan. 15, to join the army.

The Countess of Albany, the widow of the late P'ender has a pension from the French treasury of 60,000 livres.

The Farmers Generaux divide, as was expected, with M. Neckar, against M. de Calonne. The error imputed to the calculations of the latter, is 22,600,000 livres.

March 29. The following is a copy of a letter from Joseph Brame, Esq. the British Consul at Geneva, to the Marquis of Carmarthen, Secretary of State for the foreign department, dated March 10.

'My Lord, I think it my duty to acquaint your Lordship that this health office has received authentic intelligence, that the plague has broke out in Algiers; & also that it rages very violently at Constantinople, from whence the worse consequences were dreaded, as it cannot fail being soon communicated to the Imperial and Russian armies. I am &c.

JOSEPH BRAME

The treaty between the United States and Prussia is concluded. That which impeded the treaty between Great Britain and the States, was the very important but very complicated business of the India commerce and settlements. And it is, we understand, at length agreed that a Convention should be signed, to arrange and finally adjust the India system within fix months of the conclusion of the treaty of alliance.

April 3. Advices by the British Packet Thyme.

The following are the terms on which Russia has offered to make peace with the porto.

1st. That the Porte shall renounce all pretensions to the Crimea.

2d. That they shall cede to Russia the fortresses of Oczakow, and all the country inhabited by the Nogais Tartars, to the north and east of the Caijan Sea.

3d. That the Turks shall cede Bender and all Belarabian.

4th. That the Russian ships of war shall have the free navigation of the Dardanelles.

5th. That the head of the Grand Vizir shall be sent to the Court of Petersburgh, he being the author of the war.

6th. That for the violation of the laws of nations in the person of M. de Bulgakov (the Russian Minister now in the seven towers) the Porte shall pay three millions of Piafres.

It is needless for us to remark, that the Turks have haughtily rejected these proposals; as they will not easily give up Belarabia, or suffer the ships of war belonging to the Russians to sail through the Dardanelles, which would lay the Morea, and all the Greek islands in the Archipelago, at their mercy.

After the Cabinet on monday, which was held in consequence of the evasive conduct of the Court of Madrid respecting the large equipments going forward in the Mediterranean, a spirited remonstrance was dispatched to that Court—the substance of which is reported to be, that the British Court cannot see with indifference so powerful a preparation, and that unless an unequivocal and satisfactory answer is given, similar equipments will be made in the British ports without loss of time.

It has been asserted that the Imperial Catherine is much offended at the discrimination which the Ministers of this country have evinced to second her hostile attempts against the Porte, and that her anger will be manifested in a manner the most unequivocal. Let this be as it may, it cannot operate in any great degree to our prejudice; the prosperity of this country is beyond the reach of this ambitious woman to check, whilst on the contrary, the aggrandizement of Russia is an operation which it is in our power greatly to retard.

If it should appear to be, as the Russian Minister has alleged, that government have permitted several armed vessels, navigated by British seamen, to proceed to Constantinople, whilst they have manifested a different conduct with respect to ships intended for Russia, it is but reasonable to ask, what right he has to complain? During the last war the fleets of this minister were not only strengthened by an addition of British seamen, but in some instances wholly commanded, and almost manned by the subjects of this kingdom. Her ships of war and transports, were received into all our ports, refitted, armed, and victualled in the most friendly manner. The Czarina was thereby enabled to extend her conquests with her ambition, and the followers of M. Bonap. saw with astonishment and dismay, a hostile fleet, which we had enabled to proceed to

their very doors, and without which, the most brilliant successe of the Muscovites by land, would have been of little consequence. Had this conduct on our part, excited the gratitude of her to whom he advantage it operated, there might at least, have been some pretext for renewing it; but what has been her conduct? Marked with every circumstance of ingratitude. In our greatest need she was inimical to us. Her armed neutrality was but one remove from actual hostility, and her subsequent conduct in matters of commerce, has been marked by an evident predilection for a nation, which long experience has ascertained to be our enemy.

The following is a copy of a letter sent by the Grand Seignior to the Grand Vizir, investing him with full powers to act in the present war:

"My Grand Vizir,

"To give you a signal mark of my esteem, I have sent you a faber set with diamonds, -with which you must destroy our enemies; I send it you by my Cadvergi Bachi: As soon as you have girded it on your mighty thigh, you will without delay take the measures necessary for the defence and preservation of my empire. You will station the troops in the proper places. I trust to your care the nobles of my empire, my soldiers, and subjects. You must justify this confidence. I recommend you to the protection of the Most High, and have invested you with unlimited power.

"The whole world knows the usurpation the Russians have made in the Crimea, and the number of their vessels on the Black Sea. What ought the sentiments of those, who have any sparks of our holy religion left in their hearts, to be upon this occasion? May the Supreme Being shower his graces on you, my nobles, my soldiers, and myself; may the Russian, our perfidious enemy be exterminated!

"The countries possessed by my ancestors have been usurped by the Russians, in violation of all treaties: In consequence of which war has been declared, and an oracle, issued from the sanctuary of laws, has confirmed that reparation to fulfil our duty in the war against the infidels, and to accomplish the laws of the Holy Prophet I have published my will throughout my empire. The preparations ought to be the first object of our concern. I desire you, my Grand Vizir, who are animated by the most ardent zeal and affection, to make all the necessary dispositions to depart immediately, and take the command of the army in person. I recommend to you harmony and a good understanding with all those who will be under you. Give the most vigorous orders that the officers who make the campaign keep themselves within the bounds of their situation, and in good economy, to avoid those disorders which happened in the preceding wars by the too great number of guards. In short, accomplish the destruction of the Muscovites, the sworn and implacable enemies of our faith, for which end I give you the most unlimited powers."

THE TRUE PATRIOT, A Dramatic Tale.

ATTILIUS was Consul of Rome in the first Punic war, he had met with the utmost success against the Carthaginians; but falling into an ambuscade, he was taken by the enemy, and carried prisoner to Carthage, where, after being detained some time, the people thought it a stroke of policy to send him with Hamilcar, their ambassador to Rome, upon his parole of honor, to treat about the exchange of captives, and reconcile all matters to the Interests of Carthage; threatening, that, in case he failed, to put him to a cruel death.

On the day of his arrival in his native country, he discovered it was in a most prosperous condition, and that the patching up a peace would be highly injurious to the public good. Attilia, his daughter, was overjoyed at the return of her affectionate parent, and made no doubt but that she should find him restored to the arms of his friends and fellow citizens.

Hamilcar, the ambassador, had formerly visited Rome, and was struck with the beauty of a young lady, called Bercia, who felt a mutual regard for him. During his absence, on account of the Carthaginian war, she had been courted by Publius, the son of Attilia, and promised to him in marriage by her guardians; but, on her declaring her partiality to Hamilcar, Publius, who he tenderly loved her, abdicated his pretensions in favour of the man in whom she placed her future prospect of happiness.

This disinterested act so struck the ambassador, that he advised Publius by all means to detain his father in Rome, as he well knew he would be treated with uncommon barbarity, if he returned with

him to Carthage. Attilia, however, possessed too patriotic a soul to consider his own safety, where the good of his country was concerned; and absolutely declared to his children, the unbroke[n] resolution he had formed of advising the Romans by no means to treat with their enemy, but to push on the war with the utmost vigor, and suffer him to depart to captivity and torture.

ON the senate's being convened, the ambassador and Attilia appeared before it, when the former declared the offers of peace made by his countrymen, which Attilia, with the most manly eloquence, conjured the senators to reject; and at the same time insisted on strictly keeping his parole of honor. His behaviour affected and astonished all the audience; and the senate, at length perceiving all their efforts to oppose the heroic resolution formed by this extraordinary man, in vain, consented, with great reluctance, to his departure. The people, on hearing the news of the singular determination he had made, took the alarm, and crowded in great numbers round his house, declaring their resolution to prevent his returning to Carthage.

Amilcar found himself so obliged by Publius's resignation of Bercia, that he in some respects forgot his duty to his country, and advised Publius to rescue his father from the Carthaginian Officers, in whose custody he remained. This advice was put into execution, almost as soon as it was given; but Attilia, with the utmost indignation, rebuked his son for this proceeding, and surrendered himself into the hands of his enemies; The tears and intreaties of his daughter, and the offers his son made to go to Carthage in his room, were alike unattended to. He insisted on Amilcar's imbarcation for Africa with the utmost expedition, and preparations for that purpose were accordingly made. The clamour among the people ran through all quarters; and on his going from his house towards the port, they impeded his way in numbers. He made a stop near the Forum, and addressed them in the most pathetic manner; and while he convinced their reason of the propriety of the step he was taking, he affected their humanity in the most exquisite degree, from the consequences which they knew must attend it: If you deprive me of my chains, said this distinguished character, I am nothing; they are my honours, riches, titles; they will shame my enemies and grace my country. If you deprive me of my chains, I shall be wretched, lying, perjured fugitive. Farewell my friends, I blest the Gods, who rule us, that I leave you Romans. To Powers! O blest them with a liberal hand; let fortitude and valor truth and justice, for ever flourish and increase among them, and let all nations emulate the Roman glory. At these words, he reluctantly rushed through the crowd, and followed by Amilcar and his officers, embarked on board the Carthaginian vessel, and returned to Africa, where neither his faith nor virtue could preserve him from the fury of an enraged people, who, notwithstanding the representations of Amilcar, cruelly deprived him of his life.

ANECDOTES.

A VENERABLE Clergyman in a neighbouring state, grieved to see the doctrine of universal salvation prevailing in his parish, was desirous of preventing its progress by convincing Mr M-- the preacher of the doctrine, that this system was unscriptural and dangerous to society. For this purpose he requested the company of Mr M-- an evening, and being too old to manage the argument with dexterity himself, he desired a young clergyman of his acquaintance to attend and assist him. The aged gentleman opened the conversation of the evening by informing his younger brother in the ministry, that he had requested the company of Mr M-- and himself, in order to have the doctrine of universal salvation fairly discussed in his presence, for he thought Mr M-- might be convinced of his error; but he was too old himself to manage the debate -- he therefore desired the young clergyman to enter upon the argument with Mr M-- "Why Sir," replied the gentleman with his usual address. "Jesus Christ says, he that believeth shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned; but Mr M-- says, no one shall be damned; the dispute therefore is between Jesus Christ, and Mr M-- and I wish to be excused from an interference."

A CERTAIN eastern Bluster (as the story says) went to a gentleman of the law for the purpose of having a deed drawn. After the lawyer had performed his business he presented the deed to Sir Bluster, who, after examining it, said it did not appear to him to be drawn after the old form. No, said the lawyer, some alteration in the form of deeds has lately been made, and added, every generation grows wiser and wiser. Do you think so? Retumed the other, looking the lawyer full in the face-- then what a d----d fool your grandfather must have been.

RICHMOND, June 18.
Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Philadelphia to his friend in this city, dated June 9, 1788.

"A few days since a Gentleman arrived here from Spain, who is on his way to Kentucky at this time for the purpose of procuring 13 or 14,000 heads of tobacco, which he has contracted with the Spanish government to supply, and to be delivered at New-Orleans. He brings information that Spain is willing to cede to us the navigation of the Mississippi as soon as we shall have established a permanent government to form a treaty with them."

Pittsburgh, July 12.
From a Baltimore Paper of the 28th of June 1788.

THE TENTH PILLAR.

Important Intelligence from Virginia communicated by colonel Van Horne, to the Printer hereof. (By express from Alexandria) for the gratification of this federal community.

RATIFICATION of the New Constitution, by the Convention of Virginia, on Wednesday last, by a Majority of 10; 88 agreeing, and 78 dissenting to its adoption.

WE the delegates of the people of Virginia duly elected, in pursuance of a recommendation of the general assembly, and now met in convention, having fully and fairly investigated and discussed the proceedings of the federal convention, and being prepared as well as the most mature deliberation will enable us to decide thereon, DO, in the name and on behalf of the people of Virginia declare and make known, that the powers granted under the constitution being derived from the people of the United States may be retained by them whensoever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression, and that every power not granted thereby remains with them and at their will: That therefore no right of any denomination, can be cancelled, abridged, restrained or modified by the Congress, by the Senate, or house of representatives, acting in any capacity, by the president, or any department or officer of the United States, except in those instances where power is given by the constitution for those purposes: That a man other essential rights, the liberty of conscience, and of the press cannot be cancelled, abridged, restrained or modified by any authority of the United States.

With these impressions, with a solemn appeal to the searcher of all hearts for the purity of our intentions, and under the conviction, that whatsoever imperfections may exist in the constitution, ought rather to be examined in the mode prescribed therein, than to bring the union into danger by a delay, with a hope of obtaining amendments previous to the ratification.

We the said delegates, in the name and in behalf of the people of Virginia, do by these presents assent to and ratify the constitution, recommended on the 17th day of September, 1787, by the federal convention for the government of the United States, hereby announcing to all those whom it may concern, that the said constitution is binding upon the said people, according to an authentic copy hereto annexed, in the words following.

[Here followed a copy of the constitution.]

A letter from Richmond advises, that a motion for previous amendments was rejected by a majority of eight; but that some days would be passed in considering subsequent amendments, and therefore it appeared from the temper of the convention, would be recommended

LEXINGTON, July 25.
By some gentlemen who arrived here yesterday, and who left Fort Harmar on the 17th Inst. we are informed, that few days before they left that place, a party of about 12 Indians, attacked a sergeant and 12 men, at the place appointed for holding the treaty; three of the guards were killed together with a Negro, two wounded, and two missing: The Indians lost two of their party killed on the ground, and several wounded, as appeared from different trails of blood. In consequence of the above transaction, Gen. Harmar has ordered all the stores &c. to Fort Harmar, at the mouth of Muskingum.

ATTENTION

ON wednesday the 29th Inst, at 10 o'clock will commence the sale of all the remaining stock on hand, of the subscriber in Danville, consisting of a variety of dry Goods, &c &c for cash. The sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.

JAMES EDWARDS.